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IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1989

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
AFL-CIO,

Petitioner

v.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether 5 U.S.C. 7114(b)(4) of the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute requires a federal agency to disclose to the exclusive representative labor union the home addresses of agency employees who are within the bargaining unit represented by the union.

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v.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,
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**PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT**

Petitioner prays that a writ of *certiorari* issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit in *Federal Labor Relations Authority v. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Baltimore*, No. 87-1115, and consolidated cases (September 12, 1989).

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the United States Court of Appeals, and the two concurring opinions, are reprinted in Appendix (App. *infra* 1a-31a). The opinion of the Federal Labor Relations Authority (App. *infra* 32a-36a) is reported at 25 FLRA 828 (1987).

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was entered on September 12, 1989. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1254(1).

STATEMENT

These consolidated cases present a federal sector labor dispute arising under the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute (Statute), 5 U.S.C. §§ 7101-7135. This very same labor dispute has been previously considered by five Circuit Courts, and resolved unanimously (without a dissenting vote) contrary to the position now adopted by the D.C. Circuit. See *AFGE, Local 1760 v. FLRA*, 786 F.2d 554 (2d Cir. 1986); *United States Dep't of the Navy v. FLRA*, 840 F.2d 1130 (3d Cir.), cert. denied, 109 S.Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs. v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129 (4th Cir. 1987); *United States Dep't of the Air Force v. FLRA*, 838 F.2d 229 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 109 S.Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139 (8th Cir. 1988), vacated and remanded, 109 S.Ct. 831 (1980). In this instant case, the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit refused to enforce an order of the Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) requiring federal agencies to provide the exclusive labor representatives with the names and home addresses of the employees within the bargaining unit. This decision by the D.C. Circuit was reached "reluctantly" by two concurring Judges, one suggesting further clarification on section 7114(b)(4) or qualification of the recent decision in *Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press*, 109 S.Ct. 1468 (1989) as it relates to the Statute.

1. Section 7114(b)(4) requires a federal employer to release to the exclusive labor representative "to the

extent not prohibited by law, data (A) which is normally maintained by the agency in the regular course of business; (B) which is reasonably available and necessary for full and proper discussion, understanding and negotiation of subjects within the scope of bargaining; and (C) which does not constitute guidance, advice, counsel or training provided for management officials or supervisors, relating to collective bargaining . . .”

In this case and a series of other related cases initiated by unions, who, like petitioner, are the exclusive representative of federal employees, the FLRA found that the agencies committed unfair labor practices by their failure to release the requested names and home addresses of bargaining unit employees. The decision of the FLRA in *FLRA v. Department of Housing and Human Services, Social Security Administration*, 25 FLRA No. 828 (App. 32a), like the other decisions subject to the consolidated and related cases, relied upon the FLRA decision in *Farmers Home Administration Finance Office and AFGE*, 23 FLRA 788 (1986), enforced in substantial part and remanded *sub nom. Department of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139 (8th Cir. 1988), vacated and remanded, 109 S.Ct. 831 (1989) (hereinafter “*Farmers Home*”).

The *Farmers Home* decision, issued by the FLRA after a Federal Register publication soliciting views from all interested parties, became the lead case on this name and home address issue. In *Farmers Home*, the FLRA held that any inquiry into the “prohibited by law” provision of 7114(b)(4) requires application of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b). Of particular exception to the Privacy Act’s bar to unconsented disclosure is whether the data is otherwise obtainable under the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. 522a(b)(2). The FLRA determined that the requested data was available under the FOIA as, in the context of this 7114(b)(4) request, it did not constitute a violation of FOIA exemption 6. The FLRA further

held that the disclosure of the requested information falls within the "routine use" exemption of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(3), and thus its release is not prohibited by law.

The FLRA's finding that disclosure is not prohibited by the Privacy Act on the ground that the information is not protected by exemption 6 of the Freedom of Information Act is central to the decision below. Exemption 6 of the FOIA, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6), would prohibit the disclosure of "information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." Finding that the disclosure of names and home addresses alone would not raise compelling privacy interests, and that the public interest identified in the Statute (Section 7101) would be promoted by disclosure, the FLRA found no violation of the (b)(6) exemption of the FOIA and ordered the release of the requested data.

2. Following the issuance of *Farmers Home*, petitions for enforcement and petitions for review were filed in five U.S. Courts of Appeals. The Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Circuits enforced the FLRA's *Farmers Home* decision (with a partial modification by the Eighth Circuit subsequently vacated by this Court). See *United States Dep't of the Navy v. FLRA*, 840 F.2d 1130 (3d Cir.), cert. denied, 109 S.Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs. v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129 (4th Cir. 1987); *United States Dep't of the Air Force v. FLRA*, 838 F.2d 229 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 109 S.Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139 (8th Cir. 1988), vacated and remanded, 109 S.Ct. 831 (1980). Previously, the Second Circuit has considered the union's entitlement under the Statute to the names and home addresses from respondent and had also ordered disclosure. *AFGE, Local 1760 v. FLRA*, 786 F.2d 554 (2d Cir. 1986). Significantly, no Judge among the 15 panel members who

considered this issue prior to the D.C. Circuit's decision adopted the position that disclosure of this "necessary" information is prohibited by law. However, as noted by the court below, these decisions pre-dated the opinion in *Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press*, 109 S.Ct. 1468 (1980) (hereinafter "*Reporters Committee*").

3. In *Reporters Committee*, this Court interpreted exemption 7(C) of the FOIA to require a balancing of the "public interest" measured in terms of its relation to FOIA's "core purposes." 109 S.Ct. at 1483. The disclosure of the requested "rap" sheets, measured "to ensure that the Government's activities be opened to sharp eye of public scrutiny," (*id.* at 1482) failed to "shed any light on the conduct of any Government agency or official," while revealing potentially intimate details otherwise not "freely available" (indeed in many jurisdictions, substantially protected by legislation), and thus was found violative of exemption 7(C).

4. In the case below, the D.C. Circuit applied the principle of *Reporters Committee* and observed (App. 13a):

Nothing in the passage suggests that the Court had considered and rejected the relevance of public interest objectives identified by Congress in other disclosure statutes. Moreover, the argument here is not that the *identity* of the requester should alter the disclosure interest, but rather that a congressional (non-FOIA) disclosure mandate might do so.

Nonetheless, the court reasoned that exception b(2) of the Privacy Act "speaks only of FOIA." App. 14a. The court felt confined that the narrow definition in *Reporters Committee* of public interest under FOIA exemption 7 (C) must necessarily apply to exemption b(6) despite the statutory recognition contained in 5 U.S.C. § 7101(a) that collective bargaining in the federal sector is "in the public interest," and despite the undisturbed finding that receipt of the data is "necessary" to the exclusive labor representative.

The application of *Reporters Committee* to this federal sector labor relations dispute by the court below caused the D.C. Circuit to pause and reflect that under the strict language of *Reporters Committee*, without any apparent recognition by the Supreme Court, that federal sector labor organizations, unlike their private sector counterparts, [see cases cited in slip opinion, App. 22a-23a], would now be deprived of needed information routinely provided private sector unions. Circuit Judge Ruth B. Ginsburg notes that this disadvantage alone "suggests the need for a second look. Had the Supreme Court envisioned this case, would it have qualified *Reporters Committee's* statement of the public interest relevant under the FOIA?" (App. 21a). Recognizing several anomalies in the result, Judge Ginsburg concludes (App. 29a): "that this issue merits consideration by decision makers equipped to clarify section 7114(b)(4) or to qualify *Reporters Committee* . . ."

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

As noted, the decision of the Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit conflicts squarely with decisions from the Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Circuits. Indeed, as most clearly demonstrated in the comparison of the Fourth Circuit case (in which petitioner AFGE and respondent Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, appeared as parties) to the decisions below (where the same parties again appeared), different results have now been applied by different courts of appeals to the very same parties raising the dispute under the Statute.

The decision of the court below unnecessarily disadvantages unions representing federal employees upon the mere implication of the slightest privacy interest despite the uncontested need for the requested data and the furtherance by its release of a significant, statutorily-recognized, public interest. We question whether *Re-*

porters Committee's interpretation of FOIA exemption 7(C) was intended to undermine the union's entitlement under 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b)(4) to the requested data.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of certiorari should be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

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UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

Argued January 7, 1988

Decided September 12, 1989

No. 87-1107

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY,
Petitioner

v.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE,
Respondent

NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION,
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD UNION,
Intervenors

and consolidated case Nos. 87-1108, 87-1115, 87-1121
87-1129 & 87-1319

Petitions for Review and Cross-Applications
for Enforcement of Orders of the
Federal Labor Relations Authority

William E. Persina, Deputy Solicitor, Federal Labor Relations Authority ("FLRA"), with whom *Ruth E. Peters*, Solicitor, and *Pamela P. Johnson*, Attorney, FLRA, were on the brief, for petitioner in Nos. 87-1107,

87-1115 & 87-1121, and respondent in Nos. 87-1108, 87-1129 & 87-1319.

Al J. Daniel, Jr., Attorney, Department of Justice, with whom *Richard K. Willard*, and *John R. Bolton*, Assistant Attorneys General, and *Leonard Schaitman*, Attorney, Department of Justice, were on the brief, for respondents in Nos. 87-1107, 87-1115 & 87-1121, and petitioners in Nos. 87-1108, 87-1129 & 87-1319. *Jay B. Stephens*, United States Attorney, and *Sandra Wien Simon*, Attorney, Department of Justice also entered appearances.

Elaine D. Kaplan, with whom *Lois G. Williams* and *Gregory O'Duden* were on the brief, for intervenor National Treasury Employees Union in Nos. 87-1107 & 87-1129.

Joseph F. Henderson, with whom *Mark D. Roth* was on the brief, for intervenor American Federation of Gov't Employees, AFL-CIO in Nos. 87-1115 & 87-1319.

Lewis S. Harris entered an appearance for intervenor National Labor Relations Board Union in Nos. 87-1107 & 87-1108.

Before RUTH B. GINSBURG, WILLIAMS and SENTELLE, Circuit Judges.

Opinion for the court filed by Circuit Judge WILLIAMS.

Concurring Opinion filed by Circuit Judge RUTH B. GINSBURG.

Concurring Opinion filed by Circuit Judge SENTELLE.

WILLIAMS, Circuit Judge: In the four decisions under review, *Department of the Treasury, Financial Management Service*, 25 FLRA 560 (1987); *Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Md. and Social Security Administration, Great Lakes Program Service Center, Chicago, Illinois*, 25 FLRA 828 (1987); *Department of the Navy, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire*, 24

FLRA 209 (1986); *National Labor Relations Board, Office of the General Counsel and the Board*, 24 FLRA 917 (1986), the Federal Labor Relations Authority ordered government agencies to comply with union requests for the names and home addresses of agency employees working in the relevant bargaining units. The unions stated that they needed the information to perform their representational duties effectively and that they were therefore entitled to it by 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b)(4) (1982). This requires agencies

to furnish to the exclusive representative involved, or its authorized representative, upon request and, to the extent not prohibited by law, data . . . (B) which is reasonably available and necessary for full and proper discussion, understanding, and negotiation of subjects within the scope of collective bargaining.

Relying on its decision in *Farmers Home Administration Finance Office, St. Louis, Missouri*, 23 FLRA 788 (1986), *aff'd in substantial part and remanded sub nom. Department of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139 (8th Cir. 1988), *vacated and remanded*, 109 S. Ct. 831 (1989), the Authority held that agencies commit unfair labor practices when they refuse to supply authorized unions with employees' names and home addresses.¹

Each of the agencies appealed to this court, where the cases were consolidated. They argue first that the information is not "necessary for . . . discussion, understanding, and negotiation of subjects within the scope of collective bargaining," and second that disclosure is "prohibited by law," specifically by the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a. We agree with all the other circuits that have

¹ In a ruling on an issue peculiar to the NLRB case, the Authority held that a union proposal to require annual disclosure of the data was negotiable and ordered the agency to bargain over the proposal upon request by the union. This holding was justified solely by the analysis articulated in *Farmers Home Administration*. See *NLRB*, 24 FLRA at 920.

addressed the first issue that, under the deference the Authority is due on such matters, its interpretations of § 7114(b) (4) is permissible. Nevertheless, we must set aside the Authority's decisions; we are persuaded that release of the information is prohibited by the Privacy Act. Reviewing this issue de novo, we find that the Authority erred when it determined that disclosure fell within either the Act's exception for disclosures required by the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552(b) (2), or the exception for disclosures made in accordance with a "routine use," 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b) (3). Thus we grant the agencies' petitions for review and deny the FLRA's applications for enforcement.

I. DISCLOSURE "NECESSARY" FOR THE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING PROCESS

To the extent that the FLRA is interpreting its own enabling statute, we cannot upset its "reasonable and defensible construction[]." *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms v. FLRA*, 464 U.S. 89, 97 (1983) (FLRA intended by Congress to use "specialized expertise" to "give content to the principles and goals set forth in the Act"). Given this standard of review, it is not surprising that every circuit court that has reviewed the matter has upheld the FLRA's view of whether disclosure is "necessary" for the collective bargaining process under § 7114 (b) (4). *Department of the Navy v. FLRA*, 840 F.2d 1131, 1137-39 (3d Cir. 1988); *Department of the Air Force v. FLRA*, 838 F.2d 229, 231-32 (7th Cir. 1988); *Department of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139, 1142 (8th Cir. 1988), *vacated and remanded*, 109 S. Ct. 831 (1989); *Department of Health and Human Services v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129, 1131-34 (4th Cir. 1987); *AFGE v. FLRA*, 786 F.2d 554, 557 (2d Cir. 1986). We agree.

The agencies first contend that § 7114(b) (4) (B) requires disclosure only of data relating directly to subjects of contract negotiation; it regards the employees'

names and addresses as relating merely to “the union’s relationship with bargaining unit employees.” Brief for Government Agencies 21. The FLRA, on the other hand, views as sufficient a relationship to the “union’s ongoing representational responsibilities.” *NLRB*, 24 FLRA at 920. It found in *Farmers Home Administration* that disclosure would “enable the Union[s] to communicate effectively and efficiently, through direct mailings to individual employees.” 23 FLRA at 796.

This analysis is not unreasonable. As the Fourth Circuit noted, “The Union’s duties as the exclusive representative of agency employees do not begin and end abruptly with each round of negotiations but continue during the interim.” *Department of Health and Human Services*, 833 F.2d at 1132. The statutory references to “discussion” and “understanding” of subjects within the scope of collective bargaining provide some support for the Authority’s reading. If the information is used to discover employee concerns, clearly it can enhance the usefulness of collective bargaining.

In addition, the Authority’s view corresponds to that of private sector labor relations law. In *Prudential Insurance Co. v. NLRB*, 412 F.2d 77, 83-85 (2d Cir. 1969), the court found that union communications with members of the bargaining unit related to the union’s representational obligations. But compare *id.* at 85-87 (Friendly, J., dissenting) (arguing that true union purpose was recruitment of new members, a goal he found inadequate to justify forced release of employee names and addresses). As we agree that the FLRA’s expansive interpretation is reasonable, we will not disturb it.

Next the agencies argue that the names and addresses are not “necessary” for the purpose stated because alternate means are available for communication between unions and government employees—desk drops, bulletin boards, “direct distributions,” meetings and direct personal contact. Brief for Government Agencies 23. In

Farmers Home Administration, the FLRA noted two advantages of mailings to home addresses. First, "content, timing and frequency" of communications would be entirely within union discretion, thus excluding the possibility of agency interference. 23 FLRA at 796-97. Second, the communications would be received under circumstances where employees could give them extended attention "without regard to the time constraints inherent in their work environments [or] any restraint the employee may feel as a result of the presence of agency management." *Id.* at 797.

While there is no evidence in the record either that agency management has interfered with on-the-job communications, or that employees could not pocket materials received at work for leisurely study at home, we do not believe the Authority's finding that release is "necessary" is either arbitrary or capricious. Necessity is a matter of degree, and in many contexts courts have found a statutory requirement of necessity satisfied even when alternative means were feasible. See *NRDC v. Thomas*, 838 F.2d 1224, 1236-38 (D.C. Cir. 1988) (citing cases); cf. *Board of Trustees of State University of New York v. Fox*, 57 U.S.L.W. 5015, 5017 (U.S. June 29, 1989) (speech restriction may be no broader than "necessary" to achieve goal even though it is not least restrictive alternative). Where, as here, the Authority clearly regarded the burden of disclosure on the agency and on employees as quite modest, and was entitled to do so for purposes of the interpretation of the Federal Labor Management Relations Act (FOIA and Privacy Act matters are a different story, discussed below), modest advantages realized through at-home mailings are enough to sustain its judgment. Again, the Authority's view agrees with that of private sector labor law. *Prudential Insurance Co. v. NLRB*, 412 F.2d at 81-83; but see *id.* at 85-86 (Friendly, J., dissenting) (alternative means of communication were adequate though not ideal).

Because it believed that home mailings would facilitate union-employee communications in certain ways, the Authority adopted a presumption of necessity, which could be rebutted “where, for example, the evidence discloses that a union has acted in a manner which leads to the conclusion that the employees whose addresses would be disclosed would be in imminent danger if the union knew where they lived.” *Farmers Home Administration*, 23 FLRA at 798. We assume that the Authority will be alert to any special instances where disclosure imposes such safety risks or other out-of-the-ordinary burdens. The Eighth Circuit on its own motion conditioned its affirmation of the Authority’s disclosure order on the withholding of names and addresses of employees who so requested, observing that mailings by a union to those who did not wish to receive them would scarcely serve the public interest. *Department of Agriculture*, 836 F.2d at 1143-44. In response to the FLRA’s petition for certiorari, however, the Solicitor General rejected this position, saying that he found no basis for an “‘individualized’ veto” in the statute. See Brief for the Respondents 17-18, *FLRA v. Department of Agriculture*, 109 S. Ct. 831 (1989). (The Supreme Court remanded the case for reconsideration in light of “routine use” notices filed by the relevant agencies.) But compare *Department of the Air Force v. FLRA*, 838 F.2d 229, 233 (7th Cir. 1988) (suggesting desirability of individual check-off system, but not mandating it in light of absence of request). While we uphold the FLRA’s rejection of a case-by-case approach as within its authority, we rest our conclusion on the assumption that it will be sensitive to legitimate claims that disclosure will impose undue burdens.²

² Despite our finding below that the proposed releases do not fall within the “routine uses” exception to the Privacy Act on the facts presented here, that exception may well be available in other cases. Cf. *FLRA v. Department of Agriculture*, 109 S. Ct. 831 (1989) (remand for reconsideration in light of new “routine use” notices).

II. THE PRIVACY ACT

The statute on which the FLRA relies for its disclosure orders, 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b)(4), requires agencies to supply data only “to the extent not prohibited by law.” The agencies contend that release of employee names and addresses would violate the Privacy Act, which prohibits the disclosure of personal information about federal employees without their consent. 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b) (1982). The FLRA does not dispute that the information is protected by the general language of the Privacy Act, but argues that the release falls within two explicit exceptions. First, § 552a(b)(2) allows disclosure that is “required under section 552 of this title [the Freedom of Information Act].” Second, § 552a(b)(3) allows disclosure “for a routine use.” Under the latter provision, disclosure is proper only if it is in accordance with a routine use notice, published in the Federal Register by the relevant agency and describing “the categories of users and the purpose of such use.” See 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(4)(D).

As the FLRA is not charged with a special duty to interpret either the Privacy Act or the FOIA, we do not defer to its interpretations of those statutes but review them *de novo*. *Illinois National Guard v. FLRA*, 854 F.2d 1397, 1400 (D.C. Cir. 1988); *Department of the Treasury v. FLRA*, 837 F.2d 1163, 1167 (D.C. Cir. 1988); *Professional Airways Systems Specialists v. FLRA*, 809 F.2d 855, 857 n.6 (D.C. Cir. 1987). We do not believe that the FLRA’s reliance on the FOIA exception to the Privacy Act can survive the recent Supreme Court decision in *Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press*, 109 S. Ct. 1468 (1989).³ Nor are we persuaded that disclosure of employees’ names and home addresses to union representatives is author-

³ The Court granted certiorari in *Reporters Committee* on April 18, 1988, 108 S. Ct. 1467, after oral argument of this case. After the Court’s decision issued on March 22, 1989, we ordered supplemental briefing.

ized by the only routine use notice relevant here, one published by the Office of Personnel Management. OPM has interpreted the routine use to require a rigorous showing of the need for direct mailings in light of the available alternate methods of communication, and we owe great deference to its interpretation of its own regulations.

A. *The Freedom of Information Act Exception*

While the Privacy Act generally prohibits disclosure of personnel information, it excepts disclosures "required under" FOIA. 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(2). FOIA in turn generally requires disclosure, but exempts information in "personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." 5 U.S.C. § 552(b)(6). Application of exemption 6 requires a balancing of the harm to the individual whose privacy is breached against the public interest served by disclosure. See *Department of the Air Force v. Rose*, 425 U.S. 352, 372 (1976).

The FLRA rejected the agencies' invocation of exemption 6, stating that "[o]n balance, . . . the public interest to be furthered by providing the Union with an efficient method to communicate with unit employees it must represent far outweighs the privacy interests of individual employees in their names and home addresses." *Farmers Home Administration*, 23 FLRA at 793. With one exception,⁴ the circuit court decisions upholding disclosure have similarly considered the *special* public interest in advancing collective bargaining as an aspect of the disclosure value, and, indeed, as the clinching value. See *Department of Navy*, 840 F.2d at 1135-37; *Department of Agriculture*, 836 F.2d at 1142-44; *Department of Health and Human Services*, 833 F.2d at 1134-36; *AFGE*, 786 F.2d at 556-57.

⁴ The Seventh Circuit followed our own decision in *Reporters Committee* and treated the disclosure interest as a fixed quantity for all cases, regardless of the character of the particular information at stake. *Department of Air Force*, 838 F.2d at 232-33.

In *Reporters Committee*, however, the Court made clear that under FOIA the disclosure interest must be measured in terms of its relation to FOIA's central purpose—"to ensure that the *Government's* activities be opened to sharp eye of public scrutiny." 109 S. Ct. at 1482 (emphasis in original); see also *id.* at 1481 ("democracy cannot function unless the people are permitted to know *what their government is up to*") (quoting *EPA v. Mink*, 410 U.S. 73, 80 (1973) (emphasis in original)). However great might be the generalized public interest in FBI "rap" sheets (criminal records) of non-government officials, the Court found it irrelevant to the interest in government activities and thus to FOIA privacy balancing. Although the context in *Reporters Committee* was the special privacy exemption for law enforcement records, exemption 7(C), we see no reason why the *character* of the disclosure interest should be different under exemption 6. While exemption 6 precludes only "a *clearly* unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" (emphasis added), that difference between it and exemption 7(C) goes only to the *weight* of the privacy interest needed to outweigh disclosure.

A recent Supreme Court decision might be thought to undermine our view of the restricted character of the disclosure interest for purposes of exemption 6. *United States Department of Justice v. Tax Analysts*, 109 S. Ct. 2841 (1989), finds that Justice Department copies of district court tax decisions are encompassed by FOIA, although admittedly their release "adds nothing whatsoever to public knowledge of government [executive branch]⁵ operations," see *id.* at 2854 (Blackmun, J., dissenting). In *Tax Analysts*, however, the Court was not considering any FOIA exemption at all, but was defining

⁵ FOIA applies to "agencies," 5 U.S.C. § 552, which are defined to exclude both Congress and the courts of the United States. *Id.* at § 551(1).

statutory phrases such as “agency records.” It chose to do so in rather neutral terms, independent of FOIA’s overarching purpose. But the Court’s privacy “weighing” under exemption 7(C) clearly presents a closer analogy for defining exemption 6 weighing than did the issue at stake in *Tax Analysts*.

Since *Reporters Committee*, we have balanced the disclosure interest in a list of the names and home addresses of retired or disabled federal employees against their privacy interests under exemption 6, and have found the latter predominant. *National Association of Retired Federal Employees v. Horner* (“NARFE”), No. 86-5446, slip op. (D.C. Cir. July 7, 1989). Indeed, NARFE found the interest in disclosure to be absolute zero. *Id.* at 13. Again we find the balance tilts in favor of privacy.

In analysing the privacy interest in NARFE, we considered the nature and scope of the privacy invasions that would flow from disclosure, as inferred from “the characteristic(s) revealed by virtue of being on the particular list.” *Id.* at 9. We noted that the list requested would by its nature also disclose that the persons listed were retired or disabled and receiving a monthly annuity check from the federal government. “Any business or fundraising organization for which such individuals might be an attractive market could get from the Government, at nominal cost, a list of prime sales prospects to solicit.” *Id.* at 7. Cheap access to such lists would expose the annuitants “to an unwanted barrage of mailings and personal solicitations,” *id.* at 8, quoting *Minnis v. Department of Agriculture*, 737 F.2d 784, 787 (9th Cir. 1984). While the financial security of federal annuitants may somewhat exceed that of current federal workers, we doubt that the difference is enough to justify more than a very modest discount of the individuals’ privacy interest, which in NARFE we characterized as “significant.” Slip op. at 12. We note that entrepreneurs have filed FOIA requests for specific names of classes of current govern-

ment employees in order to aid them in business solicitation. See *Schwaner v. Department of the Air Force*, 698 F. Supp. 4 (D.D.C. 1988), *appeal pending*, No. 88-5341 (D.C. Cir.) (request for names and duty stations of certain ranks of Bolling Air Force personnel for purposes of life insurance solicitation).

On the disclosure side of the balance, again we find *NARFE* only modestly distinguishable. To be sure, the names of current workers might provide leads for an investigative reporter seeking to ferret out what "government is up to." But the same may be said as to the retirees involved in *NARFE*; indeed, recent retirees might sometimes, because of their relative invulnerability to retaliation, be an especially rich source of revelations. Moreover, the zealous investigator has an alternative means of access to current workers that is unavailable as to retirees—face-to-face conversation attained simply by following other leads and roaming government hallways. Concededly, access through home address lists might on occasion offer the investigator an advantage: a potential witness reached at home might assess the risk of discovery by superiors as less than if reached at work, and accordingly be more candid. While this advantage raises the public interest in disclosure above the "nothing" at which *NARFE* valued the disclosure interest in retirees' names and addresses, we do not find it enough to outweigh the workers' significant interest in privacy.

The remaining question is whether this balance should be adjusted in light of the FLRA's legitimate finding that the Federal Labor Management Relations Act establishes another public interest in disclosure, namely in disclosure to labor unions for collective bargaining purposes. The Act specifically identifies a public interest in public sector collective bargaining, see 5 U.S.C. § 7101(a); *NTEU v. FLRA*, 810 F.2d 295, 300 (D.C. Cir. 1987) (Congress believed that collective bargaining in the federal sphere would contribute to effective running of public business),

and the FLRA's determinations here rest on a provision of that Act that expressly calls for disclosure as a means to facilitate that interest, see 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b)(4). Other circuit courts have invoked these disclosure values in the Privacy Act-FOIA balancing, but they did so without explanation. *Reporters Committee* requires that this reliance on non-FOIA disclosure interests be either explained or abandoned.

Reporters Committee itself stated that "the identity of the requesting party has no bearing on the merits of his or her FOIA request," with the exception of the case where a privacy interest is based on a claim of privilege and the person protected by the privilege seeks the information for himself (giving as an example a FOIA request by the subject of a presentence report). 109 S. Ct. at 1480. But the statement does not necessarily mean that there is no exception to the general rule that the public interest in disclosure under FOIA should be defined exclusively in terms of finding out what the "government is up to." Nothing in the passage suggests that the Court had considered and rejected the relevance of public interest objectives identified by Congress in other disclosure statutes. Moreover, the argument here is not that the *identity* of the requester should alter the disclosure interest, but rather that a congressional (non-FOIA) disclosure mandate might do so.

On the other hand, the language of the Privacy Act itself is hard to square with such a broad view. Under 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(2), disclosure of a personal record, without the consent of the person to whom it pertains, is prohibited "unless disclosure of the record would be . . . required under section 552 of this title [FOIA]." The reading proposed by the Authority would in effect construe this as encompassing disclosures required "under FOIA or any agency decision based on a disclosure-related statute." Alternatively, with more nuance but considerably more complication, it might apply to disclosures "re-

quired where the disclosure value under FOIA, and under any congressionally authorized agency disclosure decision, in the aggregate outweigh the privacy interest.” One can, indeed, imagine numerous variations in which to cast this gloss.

Privacy Act exception b(2) speaks only of FOIA. We do not believe we are entitled to engage in the sort of imaginative reconstruction that would be necessary to introduce collective bargaining values into the balancing process. Consistent with the holding in *NARFE*, we find that federal employees’ have privacy interests in their names and home addresses that must be protected and that the relevant public interest in disclosure, though not nothing, is outweighed.

Thus we turn to the routine use exception of the Privacy Act, an independent ground potentially supporting the FLRA’s holding that release of the employees’ names and addresses is not prohibited by law.

B. *The Routine Use Exception*

The “routine use” exception to the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. § 552a(b)(3), allows disclosure of personnel records

for a routine use as [1] defined in subsection (a) (7) of this section [5 U.S.C. § 552a(a)(7)] and [2] described under subsection (e)(4)(D) of this section [5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(4)(D)].

The effect of the first constraint is to confine routine use disclosures to ones that are “compatible with the purpose for which [the information] was collected,” 5 U.S.C. § 552a(a)(7); the agencies raise no issue on that score. Instead, they question whether the proposed disclosure complies with the requirement that the disclosure fall within the uses “described under” 5 U.S.C. § 552a(e)(4)(D). This provision requires an agency maintaining personnel records to describe in a Federal Register notice

"each routine use of the records . . . , including the categories of users and the purpose of such use." The agencies argue that OPM's routine use notice, the only one relied on by the Authority and unions, does not encompass disclosure for the present purposes.

The Office of Personnel Management maintains "Official Personnel Files" that contain federal employees' names and home addresses. These remain its responsibility even though they are located physically in the government agencies. *Farmers Home Administration*, 23 FLRA at 794. OPM's notice of the routine uses for information from an employee's Official Personnel File provides that the records may be used:

j. To disclose information to officials of labor organizations recognized under 5 U.S.C. Chapter 71 when relevant and necessary to their duties of exclusive representation concerning personnel policies, practices, and matters affecting working conditions.

Privacy Act of 1974: Publication of Notices of Systems of Records and Proposed New Routine Use, 49 Fed. Reg. 36,949, 36,956 (Sept. 20, 1984). The FLRA found that the data sought here was covered by OPM's paragraph j. *Farmers Home Administration*, 23 FLRA at 794.

An agency's interpretation of its own regulations is normally controlling unless it is "plainly erroneous or inconsistent" with the language of the regulation. *United States v. Larionoff*, 431 U.S. 864, 872 (1977); see also *San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace v. NRC*, 789 F.2d 26, 30 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (agency interpretation of its own regulations given "controlling weight" by the courts). Broad deference makes especially good sense for these interpretations; as the agency has the authority to amend the regulation itself, a court's refusal to defer may simply postpone application of the agency's legitimate view. For purposes of determining the scope of OPM's routine use notice, then, an official OPM interpretation would be entitled to great deference.

Unfortunately, the record here is slightly obscure as to OPM's interpretation. The predecessor agency to OPM, the Civil Service Commission, issued guidelines to aid agencies in determining whether releases to labor unions were appropriate. *Disclosing Information Covered Under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act to Labor Organizations Recognized Under Executive Orders 11636 and 11491, As Amended*, Federal Personnel Manual, Supplement 711-1, Appendix C (Aug. 10, 1978). The guidelines did not indicate how the existence and adequacy of alternate means of communication should affect the necessity inquiry. In May 1986, the portion of the Manual containing those guidelines was deleted; the subsequent notice of the change indicated that Appendix D of the new chapter was reserved for "material concerning the disclosure of information to labor organizations." Federal Personnel Manual, Table of Changes, Basic Installment 334 (June 24, 1986). Although three years have elapsed since the deletion, OPM has not yet promulgated guidelines concerning disclosure of personnel data to unions. See Federal Personnel Manual, Supplement 711-1 (reserving Appendix D for future guidelines).

Nonetheless, on June 25, 1987 Constance Horner, then the Director of OPM, stated in a letter to Richard Willard, then Assistant Attorney General, that the "current official interpretation of the routine use is set forth in OPM's *Home Addresses Cases amicus* brief to the FLRA dated July 14, 1986 [Brief for Government Agencies, Addendum D], and will remain in effect pending formal revision and issuance of a new guideline." See Brief for Government Agencies, Addendum B. The cited *amicus* brief first provides OPM's interpretation of 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b)(4); it contends that disclosure cannot be "necessary" within the meaning of § 7114(b)(4) if "adequate alternative means exist for contacting [the employees]." *Amicus* Brief at 9. The brief goes on to provide OPM's views as to the meaning of paragraph j of its routine use

notice, adopting its previous analysis of § 7114(b)(4). Moreover, because paragraph j has a dual standard of necessity and relevance, the OPM believes that it is more restrictive than § 7114(b)(4). *Id.* at 20.

Before we decide whether *amicus* brief's interpretation is a reasonable one, we must decide whether we can properly treat it as OPM's official interpretation. Courts have sometimes declined to defer at all to agency counsel's litigative positions. See, e.g., *Ames v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 567 F.2d 1174, 1177 n.3 (2d Cir. 1977) (holding that "an *amicus curiae* is no more a witness than any other advocate" and refusing to accept agency counsel's "current litigating position" as authoritative). This court has more cautiously noted that "[t]here is some question . . . whether an interpretive theory put forth only by agency counsel in litigation, which explains agency action that could be explained on different theories, constitutes an 'agency position' for purposes of *Chevron* [*v. NRDC*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984)]." *Church of Scientology of California v. IRS*, 792 F.2d 153, 162 n.4 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (en banc), *aff'd*, 484 U.S. 9 (1987).

But we think that the reasons for courts' scanting such interpretations are altogether absent here. We can identify two basic concerns for reluctance to defer to agency counsel's litigating position. First, the position may not reflect the views of the agency head(s). Judicial reliance on such a position might (in the statutory interpretation context) lock an agency into a view it never espoused. See *Women Involved in Farm Economics v. Department of Agriculture* ("WIFE"), No. 88-5192, slip op. at 10 (D.C. Cir. June 2, 1989). That risk may have been especially acute before *Chevron* made crystal clear that an agency interpreting a statute under an express or implied delegation of authority is free to modify its view. Quite apart from the potential lock-in, an agency informed that its stated reason was inadequate might

well reverse field; judicial affirmance on a basis never articulated by the agency could thus produce an unintended result and usurp the agency's function. See *SEC v. Chenery Corp.*, 318 U.S. 80, 88 (1943). In any event, no such concern exists here. Ms. Horner, the agency head, has explicitly adopted the view of the *amicus* brief. There is no risk that counsel may have acted as "mavericks disembodied from the agency that they represent." *Church of Scientology of California v. IRS*, 792 F.2d at 165 (Silberman, J., concurring).

Second, a position established only in litigation may have been developed hastily, or under special pressure, or without an adequate opportunity for presentation of conflicting views. Indeed, where statutes specify procedures for a specific type of decision, one engendered solely in litigation will (typically) have skirted those procedures. Cf. *WIFE*, slip op. at 10-11 (stressing role of statutory obligations to explain actions). Here again we find nothing to justify such a concern. The way in which Director Horner adopted the brief as the official OPM statement seems in no respect to fall short of OPM's usual procedures for interpreting its routine use notice. Guidelines in the Federal Personnel Manual are drafted by OPM staff and approved by the Director, see Federal Personnel Manual, Chapter 711 at § 2-6(1) (June 24, 1986). This seems functionally indistinguishable from the legal staff's preparing the *amicus* brief and Director Horner's officially adopting it in her letter of June 25, 1987. Thus we have no reason to believe that the interpretive process here was any less thorough, less formal or less open than it would normally be. Nor, of course, did the position represent any kind of agency switch. Compare Judge Silberman's concurring opinion in *Church of Scientology*, suggesting that acceptance of an agency counsel articulation of a statutory interpretation is appropriate unless it is inconsistent with a prior administration construction, or there is "no link" between the interpretation and ad-

ministrative practice, or it is "no more than a 'current litigating position.'" 792 F.2d at 165 (citations omitted). Thus we believe it entirely appropriate to treat Mr. Horner's adoption of the *amicus* brief as an authoritative expression of the agency's views.

We note that this court recently held in *WIFE* that where an agency developed a regulation under an exemption from 5 U.S.C. § 553's requirement of a statement of the rule's "basis and purpose," counsel's explanation of the rule's underlying theory was acceptable—i.e., did not trigger the *Chenery* requirement that action unsupported by a valid *agency* explanation must be remanded for reconsideration. Slip op. at 7-13. Though the case generally supports the view taken here, it is not identical. There the agency *position* had been taken long before counsel's explanation, so the court's ultimate deference in the case was to a pre-litigation stance. On the other hand, in *WIFE*, the sole source of any agency *explanation* of its position was that of counsel in litigation, whereas here counsel and agency head are formally on record expressing the same position and explanation.

Turning to OPM's interpretation of "necessity," we find it quite reasonable. To the extent that alternate means adequately allow the unions to communicate with federal employees, it is reasonable to conclude that it is not "necessary" for the unions to be able to send mail to employees' homes. See *Prudential Insurance Co.*, 412 F.2d at 85-87 (Friendly, J., dissenting) (in view of alternate methods of communication, release of names and home addresses was not a "necessity for union organization and representation"). Although it may seem anomalous that the FLRA and OPM interpret such similar language differently (especially as both § 7114(b)(4) and paragraph j evolved from language developed by the Authority's institutional predecessor, the Federal Labor Relations Council), we cannot require conformity as long as both interpretations are reasonable.

Thus paragraph j of OPM's routine use notice, as explained by the *amicus* brief, does not authorize the release of employees' names and home addresses to unions without some showing that the alternate means of communication are insufficient. In the absence of any such showing here, we set aside the FLRA's determinations that the routine use exception of the Privacy Act applies.

* * *

At oral argument and in supplemental briefing, the union in the case concerning the Social Security Administration argued that the agency was collaterally estopped from defending itself on the merits before this court because of the Second Circuit's decision in *AFGE v. FLRA*, 786 F.2d 554 (2d Cir. 1986). We find collateral estoppel inappropriate here because there has been "a change or development in the controlling legal principles," namely the Supreme's Court's decision in *Reporters Committee*, that has rendered the first determination "obsolete or erroneous, at least for future purposes." *Commissioner of Internal Revenue v. Sunnen*, 333 U.S. 591, 599 (1948); see also *Graphic Communications International Union v. Salem-Gravure Division of World Color Press, Inc.*, 843 F.2d 1490, 1493 (D.C. Cir. 1988) ("issue preclusion does not apply when there has been an intervening change in legal principles").

* * *

We defer to the FLRA's view that disclosure of employees' name and home addresses are "necessary" for purposes of collective bargaining under § 7114(b)(4) of the Federal Labor Management Relations Act. Nevertheless, we must set aside its decisions because release of that information would violate the Privacy Act. We find that neither the Act's exception for disclosure required by FOIA nor its exception for disclosure pursuant to a routine use notice is applicable in these cases. We deny the Authority's applications for enforcement and grant the government agencies' petitions for review.

So ordered.

GINSBURG, RUTH B., *Circuit Judge, concurring*: In common with our sister circuits, I believe it unlikely that Congress intended to deny to unions serving employees in the public sector lists of names and addresses of bargaining unit workers of a kind routinely supplied, under prevailing law, to unions serving employees in the private sector. However, the logic of the court's opinion is irreproachable. The broad cross-reference in 5 U.S.C. § 7114 (b) (4)—“to the extent not prohibited by law”—picks up the Privacy Act unmodified; that Act, in turn, shelters personal records absent the consent of the person to whom the record pertains, unless disclosure would be required under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

Once placed wholly within the FOIA's domain, the union requesting information relevant to collective bargaining stands in no better position than members of the general public. True, unions have a special interest in identifying and communicating with persons in the bargaining unit, an interest initially accommodated by 5 U.S.C. § 7114 (b) (4). The bargaining process facilitation interest is ultimately unavailing, however, because it “falls outside the ambit of the public interest that the FOIA was enacted to serve,” i.e., the interest in advancing “public understanding of the operation or activities of the government.” *United States Dep't of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press*, 109 S. Ct. 1468, 1482-83 (1989).

The disadvantage at which unions operating in the public sector are placed in comparison to unions in the private sector, if the former lack access to the lists sought here, suggests the need for a second look. Had the Supreme Court envisioned this case, would it have qualified *Reporters Committee's* statement of the public interest relevant under the FOIA? Informed of the consequences of the Federal Labor Relations Statute's broad cross reference, would Congress opt to provide bargaining representatives in the public sector with the names and addresses of unit employees? These are questions now ripe

for consideration by the appropriate lawmaking or precedent-setting authorities.

Every circuit that considered the bargaining unit name and address list issue prior to *Reporters Committee* reached a result in conflict with the disposition we announce today.¹ Those circuits were mindful of the congressional recognition that "labor organizations and collective bargaining in the civil service are in the public interest," 5 U.S.C. § 7101(a) (1982); they sought to avoid discrepancies in the treatment of public and private sector unions dissonant with federal labor relations policy. Noteworthy too, the ruling that *Reporters Committee* impels this court to make appears an anomaly when compared with *United States Dep't of Justice v. Tax Analysts*, 109 S. Ct. 2841 (1989), the Supreme Court's most recent pronouncement on the FOIA. Most significantly, as our sister circuits' analyses indicate, there is at stake here no more than a modest privacy interest, one outbalanced by a broader view of the public interest than *Reporters Committee* permits.

I.

Private sector employers are required under current law to provide unions with bargaining unit employees' names and addresses. See *NLRB v. Associated Gen'l Contractors*, 633 F.2d 766, 773 (9th Cir. 1980) (disclosure required under 29 U.S.C. § 158(a)(5)'s duty to bargain in good faith); *NLRB v. Pearl Bookbinding Co.*, 517 F.2d 1108, 1113 (1st Cir. 1975) (same); *United*

¹ See *United States Dep't of the Navy v. FLRA*, 840 F.2d 1131 (3d Cir.), cert. denied, 109 S. Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of the Air Force v. FLRA*, 838 F.2d 229 (7th Cir.), cert. denied, 109 S. Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139 (8th Cir. 1988), vacated and remanded, 109 S. Ct. 831 (1989); *United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs. v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129 (4th Cir. 1987); *AFGE, Local 1760 v. FLRA*, 786 F.2d 554 (2d Cir. 1986).

Aircraft Corp. v. NLRB, 434 F.2d 1198, 1204 (2d Cir. 1970) (same), *cert. denied*, 401 U.S. 993 (1971); *Prudential Ins. Co. of Am. v. NLRB*, 412 F.2d 77 (2d Cir.) (same), *cert. denied*, 396 U.S. 928 (1969); *Standard Oil Co. v. NLRB*, 399 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1968) (same); *cf. NLRB v. Wyman-Gordon*, 394 U.S. 759, 767 (1969) (employer must provide candidate unions with names and addresses prior to election of bargaining representative). *But see Prudential*, 412 F.2d at 85-86 (Friendly, C.J., dissenting) (because alternative means of communication are adequate though not ideal, 29 U.S.C. § 158(a) (5) does not require disclosure); *cf. Shell Oil Co. v. NLRB*, 457 F.2d 615 (9th Cir. 1972) (disclosure not required where there was prior harassment of nonstriking workers and employer offered to give list to independent mailing agency for use in union mailings).

Private sector labor-relations case law, although not strictly binding as precedent, generally provides strong guidance in parallel public sector matters. *See NTEU v. FLRA*, 810 F.2d 295, 299-300 (D.C. Cir. 1987); *Library of Congress v. FLRA*, 699 F.2d 1280, 1286-87 (D.C. Cir. 1983); *see also United States Dep't of the Navy v. FLRA*, 840 F.2d 1131, 1138 (3d Cir.), *cert. denied*, 109 S.Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs. v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129, 1132 (4th Cir. 1987). This is so because Congress modeled the Federal Labor Relations Statute (FLRS) on the Labor Management Relations Act (LMRA);² in the drafting process, the legislators paid close attention to judicial decisions in private sector labor law cases. *See NTEU*, 810 F.2d at 299. The two statutes present similar definitions of collective bargaining and serve similar purposes. *See United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 833 F.2d at 1132. Tell-

² "In passing the [FLRS]," the Supreme Court observed, "Congress unquestionably intended to strengthen the position of federal unions and to make the collective-bargaining process a more effective instrument of the public interest" *Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms v. FLRA*, 464 U.S. 89, 107 (1983).

ingly, the opening section of the FLRS states: “[E]xperience in both private and public sector employment indicates that the statutory protection of the right of employees to organize, bargain collectively, and participate through labor organizations of their own choosing . . . safeguards the public interest.” 5 U.S.C. § 7101(a)(1) (1982) (emphasis added). No policy concern Congress identified warrants different treatment of unions in the private and public sectors for the purpose at hand. See *United States Dep’t of Health & Human Servs.*, 833 F.2d at 1132.

It bears emphasis that Congress has explicitly directed each public sector union to “represent[] the interests of all employees in the [bargaining] unit it represents without discrimination and without regard to labor organization membership.” 5 U.S.C. § 7114(a)(1) (1982). Effective communication on workplace and work-related issues—for example, impending workforce reductions and available labor protections—is surely facilitated by home mailings. Other means of union-worker communication—such as worksite visits, meetings, and newsletter distributions at the workplace—do not afford the same comprehensive coverage. Again, as other circuits have said,³ the public interest in the bargaining representative’s ready access to unit employees appears no less vital in federal employment than in private employment. It thus seems to me nearly certain that Congress did not anticipate the outcome *Reporters Committee* requires us to reach in this case.

II.

Set against the outcome in *Tax Analysts*, the Supreme Court’s most recent interpretation of the FOIA, the holding that the Information Act blocks public sector unions

³ See *United States Dep’t of the Navy*, 840 F.2d at 1136-37; *United States Dep’t of the Air Force*, 838 F.2d at 233; *United States Dep’t of Agriculture*, 836 F.2d at 1142; *United States Dep’t of Health & Human Servs.*, 833 F.2d at 1132; *AFGE, Local 1760*, 786 F.2d at 557.

from access to federal employees' names and addresses becomes all the more anomalous. *Tax Analysts* held that the FOIA requires the Department of Justice to release its compilations of district court tax decisions to the publishers of *Tax Notes*, a weekly magazine. See 109 S. Ct. at 2853. Justice Blackmun centered his dissent on the point that release of the requested court orders and opinions "adds nothing whatsoever to public knowledge of government operations." See *id.* at 2854 (Blackmun, J., dissenting).

As the court's opinion in the instant case correctly points out, no privacy exemption militated against disclosure in *Tax Analysts*. See Ct. Op. at 10-11.⁴ Nonetheless, the juxtaposition of *Tax Analysts* and our decision today reveals a tension in the Supreme Court's interpretation of the FOIA: the Information Act, in the first instance, demands no showing at all of "public interest"; yet, once a privacy interest, however modest, is implicated, the Act forbids disclosure of information that advances a significant public interest (here, the interest in informed collective bargaining), if that interest is unrelated to FOIA's "core purpose." See *Reporters Committee*, 109 S. Ct. at 1483. It is not plausible that Congress intended the FOIA to reduce the cost of publishing enterprises like *Tax Notes*, but to disarm bargaining representatives operating in the public sector.

III.

Perhaps the most persuasive indication that neither Congress nor the Supreme Court anticipated the outcome in this case is that the balance between the public interest

⁴ As the court's opinion explains, the ruling in *Tax Analysts*—that the FOIA calls for disclosure of records that do not advance public knowledge of "what government is up to"—does not reach back to modify *Reporters Committee's* restriction on the public interest cognizable in privacy exemption balancing.

in disclosure and the individual interests in privacy, when viewed unfiltered by the lens of *Reporters Committee*, overwhelmingly favors disclosure. First, the privacy interests threatened by release of the names and addresses of bargaining unit employees, while not insignificant, are far less compelling than those in *Reporters Committee* and in other cases where disclosure has been disallowed. Most circuits have concluded that privacy interests in names and addresses alone are "not particularly compelling." *AFGE, Local 1760 v. FLRA*, 786 F.2d 554, 556 (2d Cir. 1986); see also *NARFE v. Horner*, No. 86-5446, slip op. at 13 (D.C. Cir. July 7, 1989) ("modest" but enough to prevent disclosure absent any cognizable public interest); *United States Dep't of the Navy*, 840 F.2d at 1137 (3d Cir.) ("minimal"); *United States Dep't of the Air Force v. FLRA*, 838 F.2d 229, 232 (7th Cir. 1988) ("minuscule"), cert. denied, 109 S. Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Dep't of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139, 1143 (8th Cir. 1988) (agreeing that "average employee's privacy interest in his home address is not particularly compelling," but observing that "not all employees are average," and therefore ordering disclosure of names and addresses unless employee requests that information be kept confidential), vacated and remanded, 109 S. Ct. 831 (1989); *Kurzon v. Department of Health & Human Servs.*, 649 F.2d 65, 69 (1st Cir. 1981) (intrusion so "limited" that exemption 6 balancing not even triggered); *Ditlow v. Schultz*, 517 F.2d 166, 170 (D.C. Cir. 1975) ("less than a substantial invasion of privacy"). But compare *AFGE Local 1923 v. United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 712 F.2d 931, 932 (4th Cir. 1983) ("strong privacy interest") with *United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs. v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129, 1135 n.8 (4th Cir. 1987) (noting that issue whether employees have "a strong privacy interest" in their home addresses is a "close one" and citing dissent of Winter, C.J., in *AFGE Local 1923*, 712 F.2d at 934

(maintaining that "there is little privacy in one's name and home address"))).

In all but one of the circuit decisions that have found privacy interests in names and addresses sufficient to bar disclosure, the requested data would have conveyed further information of a more revealing and commercially valuable character.⁵ See *NARFE*, slip op. at 7 (list indicated that individuals were retired or disabled and received an annuity); *Aronson v. United States Dep't of Housing & Urban Dev't*, 822 F.2d 182, 186 (1st Cir. 1987) (list revealed that individuals owed substantial sums); *Minnis v. United States Dep't of Agriculture*, 737 F.2d 784, 787 (9th Cir.) (list revealed individuals' interests in water sports and the out-of-doors), *cert. denied*, 471 U.S. 1053 (1985); *Heights Community Congress v. Veterans Administration*, 732 F.2d 526, 528 (6th Cir. (requester sought listing of loan amounts), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 1034 (1984); *Committee on Masonic Homes of R.W. Grand Lodge v. NLRB*, 556 F.2d 214, 220 (3d Cir. 1977) (information indicated union preference and contained thumbnail sketch of job classification and status); *Wine Hobby USA, Inc. v. IRS*, 502 F.2d 133, 137 (3d Cir. 1974) (list revealed family status and interest in wine-making). Here the list would reveal nothing more than the name, address, and bargaining unit of each individual. The list would lump together employees of a variety of grade and pay levels and disclose no additional, personal information that might be embarrassing or enhance the value of the list for solicitation purposes.

⁵ The one exception was *AFGE Local 1923 v. United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs.*, 712 F.2d 931 (4th Cir. 1983). In *United States Dep't of Health & Human Servs. v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129 (4th Cir. 1987), the same circuit distinguished *AFGE Local 1923* as arising under the FOIA alone rather than under the FOIA through 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b) and cited the dissent of Winter, C.J., in *AFGE Local 1923* with approval. See 833 F.2d at 1135 n.8.

The privacy invasion threatened by release of the bare names and addresses in this case pales in comparison to the privacy invasion threatened by release of the rap sheet in *Reporters Committee*. An individual's mailing address, unlike the scattered bits of information relevant to criminal matters compiled in a rap sheet, has no pejorative connotations. The local phone book prints names and addresses for most permanent residents of a community. In contrast, the rap sheet at issue in *Reporters Committee* contained a collection of information not "freely available," information "hard-to-obtain," indeed impossible to amass without "diligent search of courthouse files, county archives, and local police stations throughout the country." See *Reporters Committee*, 109 S. Ct. at 1477.

Furthermore, the Supreme Court emphasized in *Reporters Committee* "the web of federal statutory and regulatory provisions that limit the disclosure of rap-sheet information." *Id.* Again in conspicuous contrast, 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b)(4) indicates Congress' understanding that employees have a reduced expectation of privacy regarding information that facilitates collective bargaining. In fact, unions have obtained far more personal information under section 7114(b)(4) than the names and addresses at issue here. Examples include performance appraisals and disciplinary records. See, e.g., *AFGE v. FLRA*, 793 F.2d 1360 (D.C. Cir. 1986) (disciplinary records); *Internal Revenue Service and NTEU*, 25 F.L.R.A. (No. 13) 181 (1987) (performance appraisal). Indeed, one of the unions in the cases consolidated in this review proceeding has already obtained employee salary information. See Joint Appendix at 116.

Finally, in comparing the lesser privacy invasion involved in this case to the large one at stake in *Reporters Committee*, one might note that this case presents a question under exemption 6 rather than exemption 7(C). The Supreme Court observed in *Reporters Committee* that

exemption 6 differs from exemption 7(C) in two key ways. First, to fall within exemption 6, the invasion of privacy must be "clearly" unwarranted; the adverb "clearly" is omitted from exemption 7(C). Second, exemption 6 prohibits only disclosures that "would constitute" an invasion of privacy while exemption 7(C) encompasses any disclosure that "could reasonably be expected to constitute" such an invasion. *See Reporters Committee*, 109 S. Ct. at 1472-73.⁶

As the court's opinion in this case states, these textual differences concern only the privacy side of the balance; they do not justify our consideration of a broader range of public interests under exemption 6. *See Ct. Op.* at 10. However, they do make the point that the privacy claim before us is of a relatively lower value in the FOIA's calculus.

Turning to the public interest side of the balance, the force of the FLRA's position, as affirmed by circuit court precedent until now uniform, is evident. *See supra* pp. 2-4. To recapitulate, it seems to me ironic that the FLRS, a measure unquestionably designed to arm federal unions with capacity closer to that of unions in the private sector, must be interpreted to diminish the access of federal employees' unions to workers in the bargaining unit.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, and with the suggestion that this issue merits consideration by decisionmakers equipped to clarify section 7114(b)(4) or to qualify *Reporters Committee*, I reluctantly concur in the court's opinion and judgment.

⁶ *See NARFE v. Horner*, No. 86-5446, slip op. at 10 (D.C. Cir. July 7, 1989) (describing as exemption 6 threshold, proof of "a substantial probability," i.e., "little reason to doubt," "that disclosure will cause an interference with personal privacy").

SENTELLE, *Circuit Judge*, concurring: I completely concur in the Court's conclusion in this case and find the Court's reasoning to be wholly sound on all points concerning the question addressed in Part II of the opinion. I write separately only to express certain misgivings as to Part I.

I question whether the FLRA interpretation of 5 U.S.C. § 7114(b) (4) (1982) is one to which we should defer. The FLRA interpretation upholds the Unions' view that the names and home addresses of agency employees are included within the statutory mandate requiring agencies

to furnish to the exclusive representative involved, or its authorized representative, upon request and, to the extent not prohibited by law, data . . . which is reasonably available and necessary for full and proper discussion, understanding, and negotiation of subjects within the scope of collective bargaining

Id. § 7114(b) (4) (B).

The statute does not require the agencies to provide the exclusive representative with all information useful to its union activities, but only data that are "reasonably available and *necessary for full and proper discussion, understanding, and negotiation within the scope of collective bargaining.*" *Id.* (emphasis added). The FLRA's discretion to define the terms within section 7114(b) (4) is far from unbridled. "Collective bargaining" is defined by Congress as

the performance of the mutual obligation of the representative of an agency and the exclusive representative of employees . . . to meet at reasonable times and to consult and bargain in a good-faith effort to reach agreement with respect to the conditions of employment affecting such employees and to execute, if requested by either party, a written document incorporating any collective bargaining agreement reached, but the obligation referred to in

this paragraph does not compel either party to agree to a proposal or to make a concession

5 U.S.C. § 7103(a) (12) (1982). The Authority's construction of the Agency's obligations under section 7114 (b) (4) appears to be outside the confines of the discretion left to the Authority after the erection of the statutory definitional wall. The names and home addresses of employees are no doubt useful to the Unions in their other representational activities and in recruitment. (Cf. *Prudential Ins. Co. v. NLRB*, 412 F.2d 77, 86 (2d Cir. 1969) (Friendly, J., dissenting) (arguing that recruitment is the true goal of private sector unions seeking employee names and addresses). However, section 7114(b) (4) only mandates the furnishing of data necessary to the collective bargaining purpose as defined in section 7103 (a) (12). There is no such mandate for data necessary to the Unions' other concededly useful and even commendable purposes. The deference to Agency construction mandated in *Chevron USA, Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 467 U.S. 837 (1984), rests on the underpinning that Congress, by leaving a gap for the Agency to fill, has made a "delegation of authority to the agency to elucidate a specific provision of the statute by regulation," *id.* at 843-44. Because Congress, in the legislation under review, itself walled-in the gap and excluded to an extent the FLRA from its present construction of the statute, the FLRA's construction approaches the limits of the zone in which we owe it *Chevron* deference.

As the Court's opinion recites, however, the weight of authority heavily supports the road taken by the Court in upholding the FLRA's decision, and I join, if somewhat reluctantly, my colleague's opinion on this point. I reiterate that I find the Court's reasoning in Part II to be sound and convincing, and its conclusion wholly correct.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE
FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Case No. 5-CA-60268

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, SOCIAL
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, and
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION, GREAT LAKES PRO-
GRAM SERVICE CENTER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

Respondent

and

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO,

Charging Party

DECISION AND ORDER

I. *Statement of the Case*

This matter is before the Authority under section 2429.1(a) of the Authority's Rules and Regulations based on a stipulation of facts by the parties who have agreed that no material issue of fact exists. The General Counsel, the Charging Party (Union), and the Respondent have filed briefs with the Authority.

The complaint alleges that the Respondent violated section 7116(a)(1), (5) and (8) of the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute (the Statute) by refusing to provide the Union with the names and home addresses of all bargaining unit employees located at 600 W. Madison and 165 N. Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois. The Union's request was made pursuant to section 7114

(b) (4) of the Statute. The Respondent, relying in part on the Authority's decision in *Farmers Home Administration, Finance Office*, 19 FLRA No. 21 (1985), denied the Union's request. The Respondent asserted that the employees' privacy interests in their home addresses outweighed the Union's need to communicate with them and that disclosure of the requested information would violate the Privacy Act. The Respondent also asserted that the Union had adequate alternative means available for communicating with the employees and that management was not convinced that the Union had attempted to effectively use all of those alternatives.

II. *Position of the Parties*

In its brief to the Authority, the Respondent repeated its reasons noted above for its denial of the Union's request. Both the General Counsel and the Union argued in opposition to the Respondent's position.

III. *Analysis and Conclusions*

In our Decision and Order on Remand, in *Farmers Home Administration Finance Office, St. Louis, Missouri*, 23 FLRA No. 101 (1986) (*FHAFO*), we reviewed the Authority's previous decision, cited by the Respondent, concerning the release of the names and home addresses of bargaining unit employees to exclusive representatives. We concluded that the release of the information is not prohibited by law, is necessary for unions to fulfill their duties under the Statute, and meets all of the other requirements established by section 7114(b) (4). We also determined that the release of the information is generally required without regard to whether alternative means of communication are available. Consistent with our decision on remand in *FHAFO*, we find that the Respondent was required to furnish the Union with the home addresses of the employees in the bargaining unit. Further, we find that the home addresses of the unit em-

employees are reasonably available to the Respondent and that it would not place an undue burden on the Respondent to provide the Union with the information requested. Finally, we conclude that Respondent's refusal to provide the Union with the names and home addresses sought in this case violated section 7116(a)(1), (5) and (8) of the Statute.

IV. *Order*

Pursuant to section 2423.29 of the Authority's Rules and Regulations and section 7118 of the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute, the Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Baltimore, Maryland and Social Security Administration, Great Lakes Program Service Center, Chicago, Illinois, shall:

1. Cease and desist from:

(a) Refusing to furnish, upon request of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, the exclusive representative of its employees, the names and home addresses of all bargaining unit employees located at its 600 W. Madison, Great Lakes Program Service Center, Chicago, Illinois facility and at its 165 N. Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois facility.

(b) In any like or related manner, interfering with, restraining, or coercing its employees in the exercise of rights assured them by the Statute.

2. Take the following affirmative action in order to effectuate the purposes and policies of the Statute:

(a) Upon request by the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, the exclusive representative of its employees, furnish it with the names and home addresses of all bargaining unit employees located at its 600 W. Madison, Great Lakes Program Service Center, Chicago, Illinois facility and at its 165 N. Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois facility.

(b) Post at all its facilities at the Great Lakes Program Service Center and at 165 N. Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois, where bargaining-unit employees represented by the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO are located, copies of the attached Notice on forms to be furnished by the Federal Labor Relations Authority. Upon receipt of such forms, they shall be signed by the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration, Great Lakes Program Service Center, Chicago, Illinois, and shall be posted and maintained for 60 consecutive days thereafter, in conspicuous places, including all bulletin boards and other places where notices to employees are customarily posted. Reasonable steps shall be taken to insure that such Notices are not altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

(c) Pursuant to section 2423.30 of the Authority's Rules and Regulations, notify the Regional Director, Region V, Federal Labor Relations Authority, in writing, within 30 days from the date of this Order, as to what steps have been taken to comply.

Issued, Washington, D.C., February 20, 1987.

/s/ Jerry L. Calhoun
JERRY L. CALHOUN
Chairman

/s/ Henry B. Frazier III
HENRY B. FRAZIER III
Member

/s/ Jean McKee
JEAN MCKEE
Member

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS
AUTHORITY

NOTICE TO ALL EMPLOYEES

AS ORDERED BY THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY AND TO EFFECTUATE THE POLICIES OF THE FEDERAL SERVICE LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS STATUTE

WE NOTIFY OUR EMPLOYEES THAT:

WE WILL NOT refuse to furnish, upon request of the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, the exclusive representative of our employees, the names and home addresses of all bargaining unit employees located at our 600 W. Madison, Great Lakes Program Service Center, Chicago, Illinois facility and at our 165 N. Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois facility.

WE WILL NOT in any like or related manner interfere with, restrain, or coerce our employees in the exercise of rights assured them by the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute.

WE WILL, upon request by the American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO, the exclusive representative of our employees, furnish it with the names and home addresses of all bargaining unit employees located at our 600 W. Madison, Great Lakes Program Service Center, Chicago, Illinois facility and at our 165 N. Canal Street, Chicago, Illinois facility.

(Activity)

Dated: _____ By: _____ (Signature) _____ Title)

This Notice must remain posted for 60 consecutive days from the date of posting, and must not be altered, defaced, or covered by any other material.

If employees have any questions concerning this Notice or compliance with its provisions, they may communicate directly with the Regional Director, Region V, Federal Labor Relations Authority, whose address is: 175 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 1359-A, Chicago, IL 60604 and whose telephone number is: (312) 353-6306.



2 3 2
Nos. 89-444, 89-566, and 89-853

Supreme Court, U.S.
FILED

DEC 28 1989

JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1989

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
AFL-CIO, PETITIONER

v.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, SOCIAL
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION, PETITIONER

v.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY,
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ET AL.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY,
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ET AL.

ON PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE RESPONDENTS IN OPPOSITION

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the court of appeals correctly concluded that federal agencies need not provide the home addresses of employees to their collective bargaining agent because such disclosure intrudes on employees' interest in privacy and does not significantly advance the purposes of the Freedom of Information Act.

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1989

No. 89-444

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES,
AFL-CIO, PETITIONER

v.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, SOCIAL
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

No. 89-566

NATIONAL TREASURY EMPLOYEES UNION, PETITIONER

v.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY,
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ET AL.

No. 89-853

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY,
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SERVICE, ET AL.

*ON PETITIONS FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI
TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CIRCUIT*

BRIEF FOR THE RESPONDENTS IN OPPOSITION

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. App. 1a-36a)¹ is reported at 884 F.2d 1446. The four opinions of the

¹ All Pet. App. references are to the appendix in No. 89-853.

Federal Labor Relations Authority (Pet. App. 38a-91a) are reported at 25 F.L.R.A. 828, 25 F.L.R.A. 560, 24 F.L.R.A. 917, and 24 F.L.R.A. 209.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on September 12, 1989. The petitions for a writ of certiorari were filed on September 14, 1989, October 31, 1989, and November 30, 1989. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

STATEMENT

1. Resolution of the question presented—whether federal agencies are required to provide the home addresses of employees in a bargaining unit to the union that represents the unit—requires consideration of three federal statutes. Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (CSRA), also known as the Federal Service Labor-Management Relations Statute, 5 U.S.C. 7101 *et seq.*, governs collective bargaining in the federal sector. The statute generally provides that a federal agency must provide information that is “necessary for full and proper discussion, understanding, and negotiation of subjects within the scope of collective bargaining” to the authorized representative of its employees. 5 U.S.C. 7114(b)(4). However, Section 7114(b)(4) requires disclosure only “to the extent not prohibited by law.” The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, is therefore relevant to a request for employees’ home addresses, because one of its provisions (5 U.S.C. 552a(b)) “generally prohibits disclosure of personnel information.” Pet. App. 10a. There is an exception to the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(2)) for information that must be disclosed under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, and therefore FOIA is also per-

tinent to the question presented. While generally requiring disclosure of information in-agency files, FOIA excepts from disclosure information in "personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy." 5 U.S.C. 552(b)(6). Application of the exception in Section 552(b)(6) "requires a balancing of the harm to the individual whose privacy is breached against the public interest served by disclosure." Pet. App. 10a.

The Federal Labor Relations Authority (FLRA) first considered whether federal agencies must disclose home addresses to unions in *Farmers Home Administration Finance Office*, 19 F.L.R.A. 195 (1985). It held that "the employees' strong privacy interest in their home addresses" outweighed the public interest in disclosure since the union had adequate alternative methods of communicating with members of the bargaining unit. *Id.* at 198. The Second Circuit disagreed with that determination. *AFGE, Local 1760 v. FLRA*, 786 F.2d 554 (1986). The FLRA then changed its position. It concluded that the "public interest to be furthered by providing the Union with an efficient method to communicate with unit employees it must represent far outweighs the privacy interests of individual employees in their names and home addresses." *Farmers Home Administration Finance Office*, 23 F.L.R.A. 788, 793 (1986).

Three courts of appeals upheld the Authority's revised conclusion and enforced orders requiring federal agencies to disclose the names and addresses of employees. *United States Department of Navy v. FLRA*, 840 F.2d 1131 (3d Cir.), cert. dismissed, 109 S. Ct. 632 (1988); *United States Department of the Air Force v. FLRA*, 838 F.2d 229 (7th Cir.), cert. dismissed, 109 S. Ct. 632 (1988); and *United States Department of Health and Human Services v. FLRA*, 833 F.2d 1129 (4th Cir. 1987), cert. dismissed,

109 S. Ct. 632 (1988). The Eighth Circuit rejected the FLRA's position in part, holding that at least some employees have a sufficient privacy interest in their home addresses such that release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. *United States Department of Agriculture v. FLRA*, 836 F.2d 1139 (1988), vacated on other grounds and remanded, 109 S. Ct. 831 (1989).

2. The decision of the court of appeals in this case arose out of four cases decided by the FLRA. In three of the cases, a union filed an unfair labor practice charge after a federal agency refused to provide the home addresses of employees in a bargaining unit the union represented. The fourth case arose after a union proposed that the agency agree to provide addresses and the agency refused to negotiate over the proposal. In each of the four cases the FLRA concluded, without deciding whether the union had adequate alternative means of communicating with members of the bargaining unit, that the agency was required to disclose the addresses. Pet. App. 38a-91a.

The court of appeals reversed. Pet. App. 1a-36a. In balancing the privacy interest of the employees against the public interest in disclosure, the court first noted that "entrepreneurs have filed FOIA requests for specific names of classes of current government employees in order to aid them in business solicitation." Pet. App. 13a. It concluded that federal employees have a privacy interest in avoiding an " 'unwanted barrage of mailings and personal solicitations' " from such persons. *Ibid.* (quoting *National Association of Retired Federal Employees v. Horner*, 879 F.2d 873, 876 (D.C. Cir. 1989), and *Minnis v. United States Department of Agriculture*, 737 F.2d 784, 787 (9th Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1053 (1985)).

The court of appeals further concluded that any interest in disclosure was minimal because the purposes of FOIA—

which “focuses on the citizens’ right to be informed about ‘what their government is up to’ ” (*United States Department of Justice v. Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press*, 109 S. Ct. 1468, 1481 (1989))—would not be advanced appreciably by disclosing the home addresses of bargaining unit members. While the court hypothesized that an investigative reporter might use the home addresses of government employees “to ferret out what ‘government is up to,’ ” it concluded that any public interest in the disclosure of employees’ addresses was not “enough to outweigh the workers’ significant interest in privacy.” Pet. App. 13a, 14a.

In reaching its conclusion, the court below noted that each of the contrary decisions of the courts of appeals did not have the benefit of this Court’s decision in *Reporters Committee* and “considered the *special* public interest in advancing collective bargaining as an aspect of the disclosure value, and, indeed, as the clinching value.” Pet. App. 11a. That approach was erroneous in light of *Reporters Committee*, the court below stated, because in that case “the Court made clear that under FOIA the disclosure interest must be measured in terms of its relation to FOIA’s central purpose—‘to ensure that the *Government’s* activities be opened to [the] sharp eye of public scrutiny.’ ” Pet. App. 11a (quoting 109 S. Ct. at 1482).²

² The court of appeals also held that the “routine use” exception to the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3)) does not authorize disclosure. Under that exception—which authorizes the routine disclosure of information in personnel files where an agency has filed a notice in the Federal Register describing the sorts of routine disclosures that will be made (5 U.S.C. 552a(e)(4)(D))—the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) has concluded that agencies may disclose the addresses of bargaining unit members to unions, but only if the union shows that no adequate alternative means exist for contacting the employees. Pet. App. 18a-19a. The unions here had made no such showing. *Id.* at 22a.

ARGUMENT

1. The court of appeals correctly held that employees' privacy interest in their home addresses outweighs any relevant public interest in disclosure of that information. Many people do not want to be disturbed at home, and for that reason do not have a listing in a telephone directory and seek to have their names removed from mailing lists. See *National Association of Retired Federal Employees*, 879 F.2d at 875. Some people may fear that their safety would be endangered by publication of their home address. Accordingly, like the court below (Pet. App. 12a-13a), many courts have concluded that persons generally have a significant interest in protecting their addresses from disclosure. See, e.g., *National Association of Retired Federal Employees*, 879 F.2d at 876; *Minnis*, 737 F.2d at 787; *Heights Community Congress v. Veterans Administration*, 732 F.2d 526, 529 (6th Cir.), cert. denied, 469 U.S. 1034 (1984); *Wine Hobby USA, Inc. v. IRS*, 502 F.2d 133, 136-137 (3d Cir. 1974).

To determine whether information should be disclosed, the privacy interest involved must be weighed against the public interest in disclosure. In *Reporters Committee*, this Court held that the public interest inquiry "must turn on the nature of the requested document and its relationship to 'the basic purpose of the Freedom of Information Act "to open agency action to the light of public scrutiny." ' " 109 S. Ct. at 1481 (quoting *Department of the Air Force v.*

While two of the three petitioners mention the court of appeals' holding with respect to this issue in footnotes (89-853 Pet. 27 n.17; 89-566 Pet. 18 n.21), none of the petitioners has asked this Court to review the routine use issue. In any event, that question does not warrant review by this Court since the court of appeals correctly concluded that OPM's regulation is reasonable and there is no conflict in the courts of appeals on that point.

Rose, 425 U.S. 352, 372 (1976)). So limited, there is no real interest in disclosure of employees' addresses, since they tell nothing about what an agency is doing. At most, the disclosure of home addresses could marginally aid someone in learning about an agencies' actions, as the court of appeals stated. Pet. App. 13a. But addresses themselves are not the sort of information FOIA was enacted to make public, and the court of appeals therefore properly held that any interest in disclosure is outweighed by the privacy interest in preventing such disclosure.³

Petitioners primarily contend that the court below erred by failing to consider the interest, reflected in Title VII of the CSRA (specifically Section 7114(b)(4)), in providing information to collective bargaining agents. Indeed, that interest—and not any interest in opening government agencies to public scrutiny—was the sole basis for the FLRA's decisions requiring disclosure of employees' addresses. Petitioners' contention is contrary to the holding in *Reporters Committee*, since that case makes clear that the public interest inquiry turns on the relationship of the requested document to the basic purpose of FOIA, and disclosure of employees' addresses to a union does nothing to open an agency to public scrutiny. 109 S. Ct. at 1481.

Judge Ginsburg, who was not pleased by the conclusion, recognized that the advancement of collective bar-

³ The FLRA does not dispute that employees have a privacy interest in their addresses—it could hardly do so since it concluded that employees have a "strong privacy interest" in their addresses in its first *Farmers Home Administration Finance Office* decision (19 F.L.R.A. at 198)—but relies on cases holding that the interest is minimal. Pet. 25. While we disagree that employees' privacy interest in protecting their addresses from disclosure is not substantial, even a minimal privacy interest outweighs the relevant disclosure interest in this case because that interest is almost non-existent. See *Local 3, IBEW v. NLRB*, 845 F.2d 1177, 1181 (2d Cir. 1988).

gaining may not be taken into account in determining whether addresses should be released to federal sector unions. As she correctly explained in her concurring opinion, "[t]he broad cross-reference in 5 U.S.C. 7114(b)(4)—'to the extent not prohibited by law'—picks up the Privacy Act unmodified; that Act, in turn, shelters personal records absent the consent of the person to whom the record pertains, unless disclosure would be required under the Freedom of Information Act * * *. Once placed wholly within the FOIA's domain, the union requesting information relevant to collective bargaining stands in no better position than members of the general public." Pet. App. 24a.⁴

Moreover, even if the union's special interest in obtaining employees' addresses could properly be considered, that interest is hardly weighty. Under OPM's "routine use" regulation (see note 2, *supra*), a union may obtain home addresses where there is no adequate alternative method for it to contact employees. Thus, the special interest that would be relevant here is whatever interest a union with other adequate means of contacting employees has in obtaining their home addresses.⁵ And if special interests are

⁴ Judge Ginsburg complained (Pet. 26a-27a) that private sector unions are able to obtain addresses from employers. But public employees are treated differently than private employees in many respects. For example, they are not allowed to strike (5 U.S.C. 7116(b)(7)) and most cannot bargain about wages, which are set by Congress (see 5 U.S.C. 7102(2), 7103(14)). Public employees also enjoy protections—notably those provided by the Bill of Rights—that do not restrict private sector employers. Among those protections is coverage under the Privacy Act, which applies only to public agencies and generally prohibits the distribution of personnel information.

⁵ The records before the FLRA showed that the unions had adequate alternative means of contacting employees. In the case of the Social Security Administration, for example, the Union was permitted to use specified bulletin boards; to distribute literature "desk-to-desk";

to be considered, it should be recognized that a union with adequate means of contacting employees will fail to have the home addresses only of those employees who refuse to provide them to the union, presumably because they do not wish to be contacted by the union at home. The claims of those employees to the enjoyment of home and hearth undisturbed by unwanted union intrusions—the right to be left alone, at home if nowhere else—should be honored.⁶

2. Contrary to petitioners' contentions (89-853 Pet. 15-19; 89-566 Pet. 11-14; 89-444 Pet. 6), there is no conflict in the circuits that warrants consideration by this Court. Each of the allegedly contradictory court of appeals decisions predates this Court's decision in *Reporters Committee*. This Court's decision in that case made clear that, where an exception to FOIA's general rule that agency records must be disclosed is applicable, the factors weighing against disclosure must be balanced against the central purpose of FOIA, which is ensuring that "the *Government's* activities be opened to the sharp eye of

to hold meetings on off-duty time; to distribute its newsletter four times a year; to use the agency's internal mail system; to use the agency's telephone system; and to be present at new employee orientations. C.A. App. 118; see also Pet. App. 45a-46a, 71a-72a.

⁶ Contrary to Judge Ginsburg's suggestion (Pet. App. 28a-29a), neither the Court's decision in *Reporters Committee* nor its application to this case is contrary to the Court's decision in *United States Department of Justice v. Tax Analysts*, 109 S. Ct. 2841 (1989). The Court held in *Tax Analysts* that documents in the control of an agency, such as the judicial decisions at issue in that case, are "agency records" under FOIA. Accordingly, an agency may withhold such documents "only if it proves that the documents fall within one of the nine disclosure exceptions set forth in 552(b)." 109 S. Ct. at 2845. In *Tax Analysts* no exception applied. Here, in contrast, the exception for personnel files "the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly

public scrutiny." 109 S. Ct. at 1482. The other courts of appeals should be given an opportunity to reconsider their prior decisions in light of *Reporters Committee*.⁷

Moreover, the FLRA itself should reconsider its prior decisions in light of *Reporters Committee* before this Court considers the matter. Its decisions in this case were all handed down prior to *Reporters Committee*. Thus far, the FLRA has issued no decision explaining how its position is sustainable if the special interest in collective bargaining is not included on the side of the scale favoring disclosure. On reconsideration, it may well change its position again and agree with the court below. In that event, the unions can challenge the decision in the various courts of appeals and attempt to create a conflict in the circuits. If a conflict emerges, review may be warranted, but it is not warranted now.⁸

unwarranted invasion of personal privacy" *does* apply. The applicability of an exception cancels the statutory mandate of disclosure of agency records and requires consideration of whether disclosure would promote the purposes of FOIA.

⁷ The FLRA notes (Pet. 16 n.12) that the Seventh Circuit in the *Air Force* case did not rely on the union's collective bargaining interest, but held that employees' home addresses are generally available under FOIA. That conclusion cannot endure after *Reporters Committee*, since the Seventh Circuit identified no purpose relating to "what the[] government is up to" (109 S. Ct. at 1481) that would be furthered by the disclosure of employees' addresses. It simply concluded that "[t]here are legitimate uses for home addresses; the Union proposes one such use." 838 F.2d at 233.

⁸ The FLRA suggests (Pet. 17) that a conflict cannot emerge if it does not change its position because federal agencies may challenge any of its decisions in the District of Columbia Circuit under 5 U.S.C. 7123(a). However, the FLRA is authorized by 5 U.S.C. 7123(b) to enforce its orders in any appropriate court of appeals, which would include courts other than the D.C. Circuit in cases arising outside the District. We are aware of no authority preventing it from filing an enforcement action in another court of appeals as soon as it hands down an order.

CONCLUSION

The petitions for a writ of certiorari should be denied.
Respectfully submitted.

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* The Solicitor General is disqualified in this case.